#### THE GREAT BLACKMAILING CASE

Proceedings at the Tombs Yesterday-The Plot Thickens-More Complications-The Coroner's Decision Not Known Yeb-Dr. Harris, of the Board of Health, to be Conmilted-Bail Firmly Refused by Judge Hagan-A Promicent Public Man Expected

to Figure in the Case. Yesterday morning the case of Dr. Wedekind and Mrs. Galhe was again before Judge Hogan, in the examination room of the Tombs Police Court. On the bench with the Judge was Coroner Keenan, and seen from the report given below that the course to be taken in reference to the exhumation of edded upon. It has been deemed advisable, before he Coroner issues his order, that a consultation should take place with Dr. Harris, Saustary Supermendent of the Board of Health, as to the bringing of any portion of those remains into the county of New York. Strengous efforts were made by defendant's counsel to induce the art to ignore, as far as the present charge against Wedekind is concerned, anything that has to do with the imputation of Mr. Gallie baving been poisoned; though there was a shocking kind of intinon by defendant's counsel that that charge would be preferred against Mrs. Gallie ultimately, end that he should be in a position to prove it. Judge Hogan could not however, be shaken from the course which he, in the interest of the people, this extraordinary case. To enable the final decion of the Coroner to be known and acted upon, the forther examination of the witnesses was adjourned until Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock, when, should the examination then proceed, it is not unlikely that Dr. Dupuis, of 157 Third street, the physician who attended Mr. Gallie during his iliness, will give evidence, and also very prominent public man in the city, whose name was mentioned in Wedekind's letters to Mrs. Gallie as being a person with whom etters to Mrs. Galbe as being a person with whom to had inducence, and who would be powerful in tetting Mrs. Galbe within the meshes of the law, t is a very important element in the consideration of the bonn guess of wederind's vieit to Coroner chirmer that Dr. Schirmer's name is also mentoned in this correspondence and made use of or the same purpose as that of the public man illuded to.

er Schirmer is the holder of the \$1,000 given Coroller Scientified is the shade of the saw him to rep thm by Wedekind at the time he saw him to rep as suspicions as to Mr. Gallie's death, and is remely arxions to be free from the responsibility eing the treasurer of this Wedekind and Ga

Wedekind is a very poor man, has not the means to hear the expense of any claborate defence, and therefore, as far as he is concerned, it is not likely that there will be any legal impediments raised to a speedy disposition of either the enarge of black-mailing Mrs. calife of that of posoning Mr. Gallie, either, in the latter case, as accessory or principal. At the hearing of the case yesterday morning Mrs. Gallie was present, with her counsel and Mr. Thomas, the guardien of her children. She preserved the same quiet, lady-like demander that she has shewn throughout the entire investigation. She was only once betrayed into the uterance of some indignant words when provoked by an observation of defendances when provoked by an observation and quietly listened, without any visible emotion, to the conflicting observations that each counsel addressed to the Court.

Mr. Meyer said he had to ask the Court to discharge Dr. Wedekind, and he based the application on the allidavit of Coroner Schirmer, to whom the defendant had given the \$1,000 and who held that \$1,600 at that norment. edekind is a very poor man, has not the means

defendant had given the \$1,000 and who had that \$1,000 at that moment.

The Judge-I deay the motion, counsel.

Mr. Meyer-May I call your Honor's attention to the fact that this money was received on the 12th of the monta, and that on the following morning, the 13th, the complaint was made, and the money paid by the defendant to Corner Schurzer?

The Judge-Tais lady, on the following Tuesday, came to this court and stated her case, and I mimelands took store to have it investigated. What is

eame to this court and stated her case, and I immodiately took stees to have it investigated. What is to do done now is this: It is necessary that Dr. Harris, of the floard of Health, should be consulted, and if, on the judgment of the Coroner, who is here, and of Dr. Harris, the body of the husband can be brought into the city, or the stomach, and it is subjected to a chemical analysis for the purpose of seeing whether this lady or any other person has committed murder, we shall be in a better position to fully investigate this matter than we are now.

Mr. seyer—What benefit, Judge, can thus be to use? We really have nothing to do with whether this lady's husband was poisoned or not. If that question is to be legally raised let ether my chent or this lady be charged with the murder; and may

or this lady be charged with the murder; and it please your Honor, I respectfully submit that that is done the Coroner has no right to exhume The Judge-I have no evidence before me that

Dody.

The Judge—I have no evidence before me that would justify me in causing enter the haly or any other person to be charged with poisoning this man when such a complaint is made I am ready and small be bound to act upon it.

Mr. Meyer—Exactly, Judge; you have before you only one proceeding. Allow me to say, too, that the charge against this defensant is a very simple one, though a very grave one also—that of blackmailing.

Mr. Kinkhing, counsel for airs, Guible—Wing great respect to your Honor, I would ask the counsel why he does not attempt to disprove this very simple, yet very grave charge, and show that the statements sworn to in these amidavits are false, and that they are not of such a character as to justify the detention of the defendant on the gravest charge of black-matting that has yet come before the counts? If the ion of the defendant on the gravest charge of blacknithing that his yet come before the courts? If the
outnied will only give the most ordinary attention
to the affidavit on which he has based his application to your Honor for the discharge of the defendthat, and which motion your Honor immediately
dismissed. He will see that his client adnits the truth of the charge on which
he is held. The case, however grave or
imple, whatever the counsel may be disposed to
nink it to one in which i think, with hour Honor,
the interests of the people are concerned, and in
which they are properly very much interested. To
ave thought it act is able to call the attention of one
of the coroners to this ease, and, with due submishon, I wish to state to the Court my reasons for supporting it in the course that saken. We have it have thought it art isable to call the attention of one of the coroners to this case, and, with due submission, I wish to state to the Court my reasons for supporting it in the course thus taken. We have it here if evidence that this physician examined his medical books, exhausted all the stores of his own; medical books, exhausted all the stores of his own; medical books, exhausted all the stores of his own; medical thousedge, to get some poison for the poisoning of this lasts's husband that could not be detected either by the sucial or by the taste. Here is also the fact that this Mr. Gollie dies, and the still more important fact, as far as the defendant is concerned that he received \$1,600 to keep quiet." Now there are circumstances that circumstanthairy are strong against this defendant, and might lead either to his being charged with murder or being an accessant to the murder. Now this man went to this lady and got the \$1,000 for the purpose of "keeping other;" if he is innocent, and he did it for the purpose that his counsel eads the did—that of "getting one more link in the chain of evidence against this add,"—why did he not do that which any good citizen would have done—gone to one of the officers of the law and acquainted him with his suspicious—before he attempted to get, as he did attempt, \$2,000 from this lady? But when he gets the \$1,000 and he has given a legal receipt in the presence of a respectable cutzen and that citizen says to him, after the defendant his becan pand;—"You're through with this woman, but you're not through with this woman, but you're not through with the first when he gets the \$1,000 and be last given in the story as to how he became possessed of it, which I don't suppose any reasonable man bedeves that there is very much truth in the story. Now I ask your Honor, that this man be temporarily committee, and that this case stand over out; some day this week, until we may know something as to the remains of the husband of this lady. If the body does contain polses, the eliphese

oroner's decision. Mr. Meyer—The counsel has occupied your Honor's Mr. Meyer.—The conneel has occupied your identification a great deal about this poisoning; but he seems to forget that this man never attended the deceased during his sickness, and could not have had anything to do with the poisoning. There really is no evidence before your honor that would justify this man being held for poisoning. The Judge—I understand the counsel for Mrs. Gailio to have addressed the greater part of his observations to Coroner Keenan as showing cause way he should take action in this master. I have altered stated what my views are on that part of the cace.

Kintzing-I understand that the Coroner sits on to day as a committing magistrate, and by or's permission. lge—I asked the Coroner to be present this The Judge—I asked the Coroner to be present this morning in order that he might be better able to consult with Dr. Harris as to the mode in which an investigation should be made as to how Mr. Galile came by his death. I cannot say, of course, whether ther will deen it necessary that the body should be exhausted and the contents analyzed, or whether any other course, in the interest of the people, will be pursued by them. All lean say a that I am quite as anxious as the counset, on either side, that the case smooth be closed as specially as in consistent with the ends of justice. If Dr. harris and the Coroner should be of opinion that it would be improper to exhause that the case as against this man for exterting more than proceed and the case probably be closed on thesity. I do not propose to let this case han over all nit. I cannot help saying to the commet for the defence that the case has

intended to make any defence to the charge that is already before us. Now, I want to do justice to both parties and really to see what there is in this case, and I shall do it.

my client against the charge of nurver when that charge is made against him. I stand here to defend him against the charge of blackmailing, and nothing The Judge—That is quite true, and you may cou-fine yourself to a defence of that charge now, if you

Mr. Meyer-I think it will be time for me to defend

wish.

Ar. Meyer—I say that there is nothing in these affidavis to justify my cheat being held.

The Judge—I do not know yet what the Coroners will do; I think in the interests of both cheat and defendant that a Coroner's investigation should take place. But that is outside this case, if is true, as it stands at present, and I am quite ready to hear any defence or any evidence that may be brought to me on this charge of extortion.

Coroner Keenin told the court that he had an engagement and he must now leave. He would take

Coroner Keenan told the court that he had an engagement and he must now leave. He would take care that Dr. Harris was notified, and that an answer was given to the Judge by Monday evening. The Coroner there is it. The Coroner then icid.

Mr. Meyer again urged that this question of polsoning should not be considered.

The Judge—You have heard what I have said, counsel, but you must excess up reminding you that as to whether this man came by his death nairly or unsarriy will have a great deal to do with his ponisament, even on the charge of blackball policy malling.

nalling.

Mr. Meyer—I object to that charge of poisoning ocing gone into in any way until that of blackmail-Ar. Meyer—1 object to that charge of possimily being gone into in any way until that of blackmali-ing is disposed of. The Judge—Way, this prisoner charges this lady with the murder of her kusoand. It must be an ele-ment of consideration in the case. Mr. Meyer—Yes, your Honor; and will you permit the to say that that charge may be true as against this easy? The Judge—It way be true course! It may be

this enty?

The Judge—It may be true, counsel, it may be true; but I must say that she has not acted as though she were guilty, neither do I believe she is. Mr. Kintzing—Will the Cours permit me to say, after the observation of the counsel, that Mrs. Gailie and Mr. Thomas are both here, waiting to be crossexammed by counsel, and it is for this purpose they are here?

are here?

Ar. Meyer—I am not in a position to cross-examine Mrs. Galile yet, nor Mr. thomas. When I do I may have something to say as to the relationship in which they stand to each other. I say, very respectfully. I am not in a position to go on.

The Judge—Weil, counsel, when will you be ready?

Mr. Meyer—Would your Honor name Tuesday, at two o'clock in the afternoon?

The Judge—Certainly; I shall hear from the Coroner on wonday evening. The counsel for the detence has named two o'clock in the afternoon to go on with the case. All parties concerned in it must be here them.

be here then.

Mr. Meyer—Will your Honor take ball?

The Judge—No, sir, certainly not; and if you are aggrieved at that decision you know what to do to get it remedied.

### INDIAN CAPTIVES.

History of the Captivity by the Indians of Two Little Girls-How Their Release Was Effected-An Affectionate Squaw. WASHINGTON, Nov. 29, 1869.

About noon to-day an old gentleman, accompanied by two pretty little girls, aged respectively about five and seven years, called at the White House and asked for an interview with the President. The affectionate care displayed by the old gentleman for his little companions might well have led any one to suppose that he was their grandfather or other near relative. But a few moments' talk with him would dispet the idea. The interesting little pair were not of his blood, but proved to be captives ransomed from the Kiowa Indians in 1868. The old gentleman was Col. J. H. Leavenworth, formerly one of the Indian agents of our government, who came to the Executive Mansion for the purpose of enlisting the sympathies of the President in behalf of his two little wards.

common interest. In January, 1858, a band of the Kiowa Indians made a raid into Denton county, Texas, killing and capturing a number of white men, women and children. Among these captives were two families-the Fitzpatricks and the Longsto either of which our two little ransomed children must belong, for all the rest known to have been victims to the raid referred to have been accounted for. Fitzpatrick, with his wife, infant poy and two little daughters, was journeying through Denton county at the time of the raid, when he was overtaken by the Indians, scalped and put to death The poor wife was obliged to witness her husband's slaughter, and fell, weeping and fainting, upon the road side. In this condition she herself was butchered, and the brains of her little boy dashed out on a rock. The two girls were committed to the tender mercies of the Klowa squaws, who wrapped them up in blankets and bore them off

into captivity.

Colonel Leavenworth, the agent of our government at the time in that region, soon heard of the outrage that had been committed and commenced proceedings to obtain the release of the captives. Our story, however, must be confined to the two little girls referred to above.

Colone: Leavenworth happen ed to meet the Kiowa chieftain, Para-ga-soit, and abruptly catechized him relative to the murder of the whites in Denton county and the abduction of children.

"Why did you kill the white man and his wife and pappoose, who were travelling along the road in Denton, and carry away their two little children?" said Leavenworth to the chieftain, in Indian dialect.

At this Para-ga-soit held down his head and turn. ing to a squaw that was with him, said to her:-

"How does the Gray Eagle (the Incian name given Colonel Leavenworth) know this ?" Colonel Leavenworth, who understood the tongue perfectly, on hearing this remark of the chieftain, knew that Para-ga-soft was the leader of the band

that had committed the outrage and rebuxed him severely for having been concerned in it. The in-tian held down his head remorsefully and remained dian feld down his head remorsefully and remained silent. Colonel Leavenworth asked the chieftam what he had done with the two little children, and heard that they were in the custody of some of the squaws of the tribe. The Colonel then demanded their release, at the same time offering to pay a handsome ransom, though our government did hot allow any remuneration to be paid for captives held by the Indians. Colonel Leavenworth knew well that there would be no hope of ever obtaining their release otherwise, and, that had he demanded their release otherwise, and, that had he demanded their entransher on any other terms, the Indians would have slaughtered the children rather than give them up. The Indian chief promised to release the little girls and departed.

gris and departed.

One day while Colonel Leavenworth was absent from his agency, some twenty miles away, some of the indians brought to his secretary the two little gris and released them. As the children were too young for a man to take care of, the secretary sent them to a friendly squaw, called Cheyenne Jenny, with directions to watch over them in the most attentive manner. They had not been long under the care of this squaw when the indians came again and carried the children off. Colonel Leavenworth, on returning to his agency and hearing of this act, was both grieved and theensed, but felt more than ever desirous of releasing the poor little orphan children, lie made a second effort, therefore, and was rewarded with success. Three of the indian chiefs brought the children to him and received rich rewards for their conduct. Unfortunately, however, Leavenworth found himself in the same embarrassing its as his secretary. He was unable to take proper care of the girls, and again were they turned over to Chrychae Jenny for nursing. All went well for a while, and the Colonel hoped has his wards would be safely cared for until such time as he could send them into some civilized place where their proper training would be attended to. But one day Choyenne Jenny came running to the agency, with tears in her eves and mosting outlerly. It was the same story over again. The Indians had visited her place and run off with the children once more. The poor squaw, who had become deeply attached to the gris, seemed heart broken, and Colonel Leavenworth himself was scarcely less affected. After all his exertions it was too had to have the little orphans, who had been twice released, again captives. In this strait a friendly Indian their voluctories affected. girls and departed.
One day while Colonel Leavenworth was absent was scarcely less affected. After all his exertions it was too bad to have the little orphans, who had been twice released, again captives. In this strait a friendly Indian chief volunteered his assistance, lie told Leavenworth not to lament, for he (the chief) would see that the children should be given up for good. This chief started off in pursuit, and in the meantime Colonel Leavenworth had sent measengers for military support, but in vain. On finney precess the military autoorities of the district refated to give sid, and after a while Colonel Leavenworth found himself alone and surrounded by nearly 15,000 Indians, some of whom were friendly to him. He knew not what an hour would bring forth, and considered that it was just about as likely he himself would be staughtered as that the children would be brought back and allowed to depart with him in sarety. In this dreadful situation he maintained the most perfect composure, showing not the least sign of fear, though internally anticipating the most direid results. After waiting for two days in this dreadful state of suspense, the sounds of an approaching band of Indians were heard, and soon the hand their came in view, led by three chiefsains, two of whom carried with them the captive children. Not a word was spoken. The two chieffains, with the children, quietly came forward and laid the girls beside Colonel Leavenworth in his ambulained. The Colonel was allowed to depart with his restored wards, and soon after came on to this city, where he placed them in a Protessant Orphan Asylum. In this house for friendiess children, the little girls are still kept. They have been named respectively Helen and Heloise Lincoln. The surname of Lancoln the surname of Lancoln.

which to have the two little orphans suitably edu-cated at some female institute. Several members have already promised to vote for the charitable object, with the understanding that only the interest of the money shall be used, and that the disposition of it shall be controlled by the Severairy of the inte-rior. In the meantine every effort will be made to hant up any restrives of the children who may exist. They are very bright, pretty looking and intelligent children.

They are very bright, pleas holds in collections of the collections of from all accounts would have made, if left to aller own inclinations, a good wife for some of our indiant traders. But what a history is ours of wrongs and mustices practised upon the poor Indians—made and female! We talk and write pathetenily of the savage wrongs of our own race, but cast into oblivion the bitter, fruel outrages upon the poor Indians. A cavalry general in our army, who holds a high position in society—God bless the mark—crossed the path of the artiess Indian manden. She was beautiful, gracend and loving, and pleased his eye. He made her has mistress and promised to love her faithfully forever. In her simplicity the poor Indian manden believed this general's protestations and yows, and gave up to him her whole heart. He became her had, out she to him was only the physhing of his little moments. In course of time he was bestofted. Encycled at the hearticssuses of her destroyer she threatened revenge, and was heard to declar that she would kill her pale-faced rival. Foo thing! All her ravings were useless, and all her tragic plottings doomed to failure. A friend of the fathless general induced Jenny to go with mit to place some distance away from the fort, and there Jenny was piled with liquor until she became oblivious of everything. When consciousness returnes she wandered forth to the indian camp, and never again was seen about the fort until the general and she wandered forth to the indian camp, and never again was seen about the fort until the general and his wie had removed far away to another seene of action. Some years after she became the misuress of a white trader, with whom she lived until about a year ago, when she died. Up to the hour of her death she never ceased to remember her tatthless white lover, and a deep mehanchoy marked her countenance. She died in great distress about the close of sheridan's campaign.

## MILITARY NOTES.

A court of inquiry, composed of Major Punson, Captain T. H. B. Simmons and Lieutenant John N. Riggins, has been appointed by Colonet Rockafellar, of the Seventy-first, to investigate the conduct, or, rather, to find out who were individuals of the command who disgraced their uniform on the night of the 11th inst. It will doubtless be a difficult matter for the court to reach the identity of the guilty parties, inasmuch as it will have to depend almost entirely upon the statement of every man on drill on the night in question as to whether he was one of the mity ones or not. It is to be hoped, however, that an example will be made of those found guitty, and the composition of the committee is such as to guarantee swift punishment to the offenders.

Next Thursday the First division will parade to celebrate the eighty-sixth anniversary of the evacuation of this city by the British troops, The troops will assemble in close column of companies, the heads of columns resting on Fourth avenue, as follows:—The First brigade infantry on East Nineteenth street; the secand brigade infantry on East Eighteenth street; the Third brigage infantry on East Seventeenth street: Fourth trigade infantry on East Sixteenth street; the First brigade cavalry on East Fitteenth street, the column will march at two o'clock i'. M., the First brigade infantry leading, the other brigades following in the order above hancel. The hanc of march will, in part, be idealical with that followed by the American troopf when entering the city to resinue possession in 1783, to with lower fourth avenue to the Bowery, down Bowery to Canal, through Canal to Broadway, up Broadway to Fourteenth street, through Fourteenth street to Fourth avenue, up Fourth avenue to Twenty-third street, through Twenty-third street, through Twenty-third street, through Twenty-third street. At the corner of Fitth avenue and Fourteenth street. At the corner of Fitth avenue and Fourteenth street the column with pass in review before his monor the Mayor and the mannicipal authorities, and will be immediately thereafter dismissed. Fourth brigade infantry on East Sixteenth street:

The Twenty-second regiment is to hold weekly sociables curing the winter. One of the bylaws which have been made to govern the sociables reads;—"Any person, not a member of the regiment, gaining admission, will be inable to expulsion." And another:—"Members attending the sociables are expected to be accommanted by indice." At first blush it would seem as though the last mentioned bylaw was gouten up purposely to give its executors opportunity to put the arst one into practical force against the indices. It would seem that the only way a lady can escape the misfortune of being "Habe to expulsion," is she is considered a "person" and goes to he sociables in the company of a gentlemen, is to become a "member of the regiment." How can it be done, gentlemen of the seneral Commisce? No doubt you consider a lady something more than a "person" and that sae will not be "hable to expulsion," but be allowed to enjoy herself without treephing in her satin shippers during the sociables in mortal fear The Twenty-second regiment is to hold weekly be allowed to enjoy herself without tremoning in no satin shippers during the sociables in mortal feat that she will have to show a ticket "to any member of the committee on application." The lady guests of the Iwenty-second are always entertained quite regaily, and it may be taken for granted after at that they will thus senson not be forgotten any mon-

that they wilt this season not be lorgorten any more than they were last year.
Colonel Forter, of the Iwenty-second, in a General Order, speaks as follows of the necessity of ring practice in the militant and commandants of other regiments would do well to follow his example in their orders to their regiments during the drait

School:—
The necessity of more fraquent rife practice, and a higher standard of marsumanship, is a matter that it competing the attention of those interested in the Nathural duard, at this scanon annual practice in the feel cannot be had, but it has been well ascertained that month can be accomplished in the arrange, by instruction in along, taking workton, indefine distance, and familiarities.

The Thirty-seventh uses newl parters.

The Thirty-seventh regiment promises to be all that it should be and formerly was as a regiment, thanks to the efforts of Licutemant Colonel obsent-berry, now in command. In congratuating the men on the improved condition of the command no Says: 2

It has concludedly shows that we have wount that when the odders and

vorthy sordier. A certain newspaper the other day, in extolling the

A certain newspaper the other day, in extolling the fine appearance of the brigade ob infinity located in the city of Albany on a recent parade, states that "one of the regiments paraded loo men and the other about one-naif that number," &c. Comment upon this is unnecessary. In the country parts of the state the record of numbers is still worse.

In an order issued by the Adjunant General some time ago the following language was used:—"The reductions to be made will be in the country organizations mainly." "From necessity the city organizations must be retained, as the opportunities they have for easy assembling and the means they have or drills and barades make them the most reliable. have for easy assembling and the mean for drills and parades make them toe m for drills and parades make them the most reliable and the most available in case of their services being required." No sane man can dissent from the wisdom and truth of that conclusion. The organizations of New York and Brooklyn are, for the public safety, beyond all estimate in value. All of the country parts are not only valueless, but an accual nuisance. The organizations of other cities are far behind those of New York and Brooklyn. Now, with the gentlemanly General McQuade, "pious on Sundays and don't care a d—n on other days," apply to the Twenty-Sith brigade "the quality of merey" which "is not strained," or must the State (Saylock-like) have its bond, wherein it is written, "350 non-commissioned officers and privates to a regiment must be shown." Will the General join Portia in the judgment:—

It must not be: there is no power in Venice Can after a decree enablished. Twill be recorded for a precedent; And many an error, by the same example, Will rush into the State: it cannot be.

# THE WINNIPER WAR.

The "Faynians" and the "Injune" to be

Affied Against the "Hereditary Fee."

At a meeting of Fenian leaders held resterdey at
the headquarters in West Fourth street, a proposition to aid the Winnipeg insurgents was discussed with much animation. One member declared that as the insurrection was against the Canadian Confederation and not against Great Britain, interfer federation and not against Great Estimain, intelleg-ence on the part of declared enemies of the mother country would probably be unwelcome to the Red giver half orects. Another urged that the coldness of the winter in the Hudson Bay region would pre-vent, for some months at least, extended miningry

## LEWIS DENT.

Interview with the Conservative Candidate for Governor of Mississippi—The Little Judge Locks for 29,000 Majority—Military Intimidation Threntened-No Challenge has been Sent Dent, but He is Ready to Fight at Any Time-Ricking Operation on a Washington Sidewalk-The Fifteenth Amendment.

Washington, Nov. 19, 1869. Lewis Dent, formerly of California and now of unreconstructed Mississippi, becomes an object of some interest at the present time, for two reasons. First, he is the brother-in-law of President Grant, and second, he is the conservative candidate for Governor of Mississippi. In the latter capacity he has attracted unusual attention on account of the fact that Grant, with a rigid regard to his ideas of public duty, akin to that displayed by Brutus of old, has sacrificed private and family wishes for the sake of principle. President Grant's public expression in favor of the election of Alcorn as Governor of Missisissippi in preference to Dent, his own brother-in-law, has become a matter of common notoriety. Not only has the President written privately to Judge Dent, regretting the candidacy of the latter, but he has also taken occasion to give public expres-sion to his opinion in the form of an authorized published conversation, wherein he unqualifiedly in-dersed the piatform and standard bearers of the radical party in Mississippi. Some weeks ago I telegraphed you the substance of that conversation, which most still be fresh in the recollection of

Judge Dent is now here for the purpose of attending to some private law business, having come from Mississippl a few days ago, where he was engaged Alcorn. The Judge is not much like his senior in personal appearance or manner. Fred is of ordinary stature and prone to put on airs. Lewis is quite small, but, unlike most little men, he is modest and unassuming. There is very little vanity about Lewis; he is very practical, a good lawyer, with a fine practice, and very much esteemed in the social circle.

The Judge dropped in on your correspondent the other day and had a talk, some portion of which may be interesting to your readers.

DENT ANTICIPATES TWENTY THOUSAND MAJORITY. Your correspondent, among the first questions, asked Judge Dent what he really thought of his

chances of election?
"My dear sir," said the Judge, "I have no doubt that I will be chosen Governor of Mississippi by 20,000 majority. Scarcely a white man in the State, except the hangers-on of General Ames and a few imported radicals, will vote for Alcorn. Even some of the very appointees of General Ames are secretly in my favor, only refraining from expressing their preference publicly through fear of losing their post-

increase anything terminal team of insing their posi-tions. I will get all the white vote and at least one-third of the colored vote, which exceeds that of the whites by about 8,000."
"Increase on the significant of defeat, Judge?" said your correspondent.
"No, sir, not the slightest. My election is as assured as anything of the kind can be," was the SENERAL AMES AND THE THREATENED MILITARY

"How is it about General Ames' reported threat to use military force if necessary to defeat you for Governorr Did the General really make such a threat?"

use military force if necessary to defeat you for Governor? Did the General really make such a threat?"

JUDES DENT—There is no question of it. In the presence of members of his own staff Ames declared that sooner than allow my election he would march his military forces through aliassisappi, take them from one pace to another, and thus overawe the people.

CORRESPONDENT—Of course you have seen that General Ames has denied that charge?

JUDGE DENT—Yes, I have seen the denial; but it is a fact, nevertheless, that respectable persons, against whose truthfulness nothing can be advanced, have made anioavism with the positively charge that Ames inade use of that threat. Those affidavits were sent to the Socretary of War, and I have no doubt you will that them on the latter when the positive on that point. I can satisfied, however, that members of mis sair would swear to the fact if they could be assured that a flat investigation would be instituted. But learning that no investigation would be concred, and that they would only expose themselves to the hosality of their superior oficers, and perhaps lose their positions in the bargain, without at the stame time accomplishing any good, these staff officers productily remain stlent. Almes is an unscriptions and amount on officer. His object is to make himself one of the United States Senators from Aississippi, and he will use every means to compass that each in spite of all that, however, I shail beat Alcorn.

Coarespondently remain silent. Almes is an unscription and allowing the production in the production of the United States Senators from Aississippi, and he will use every means to compass that each in spite of all that, however, I shail beat Alcorn.

Coarespondently remain stem, I should like to publish them.

of those andayus, judger I should like to publish them.

Judge Bent-I have no copies in my possession; but you can obtain them. I have no doubt, from Secretary Reiknap.

Judge Bent has not been challenged to fight by some of the bent has not been that white you were in your opponents!

Judge Dent-No, sir, it is not. I have never received anything like a challenge from any of them. Some of the discussions during the chavass have been very warm and exciting; but there has been no violence or personal collisions.

HIS DIFFIGURY WITH POWER AND FISHER.

Conressionment-There is a story that your trip to washington at present was prompted by a desire to escape from a duel with a person whom you severely denomiced. The name stated, I believe, is Power of Fisher.

Power or Fisher.

JUDGE DENT-I understand now, sir, to what you allude. The persons you name circulated a base stander and host against me, which originated in a special government duty I had to perform in New siander and hoci agains me, which originated in a special government daty I had to perform in New Orieans towards the end of the last asiministration. I was sent down to New Orieans by Commissioner Rollins to investigate some revenue frauds, and discovering that certain persons were implicated caused their acress and examination. They were held by the court for trial. A feilow named Penniman got up a story that I had compremised the case for \$24,000. I returned to Washington, I demanded an investigation, and the Commissioner sent proper officials to Now Grieans to ascertain the true state of adhars. These collicials reported that the charge that I had compromised was baseless, and that the accused were still held by the court. The folly of the charge was evident to the Commissioner, who was precy to all my proceedings and approved them. Well, this fellow Fenniman was ancewards appointed by Mr. Delano to some internal newworld with the Mr. Delano to some internal feathers of the result was that the Commissioner telegraphed immediately to New Orieans to dismiss Penniman, and the latter was, in point of fact, deprived of his onless before nightfull. This is the cause of the tellow's spine against me. I met him once here in Washington on the street, and he had the impudence to come up to me and say that he would winders will all stellers and colarges apaling.

prived of his collect before intential. This is the cause of the fellow's spite against me. I have him once here in Washington on the street, and he had the impudence to come up to me and say that he would winddraw all his leiters and charges against me it I would procure him an appointment. My answer was to know that he worked up his former charges against me and sent them to Fower, who is the republican radical candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Alissiasippi on the ticket with Alcorn.

STRIKING SKETCHES OF FISHER AND POWER.

CORRESPONDENT—Who is this Fisher, Judge?

JUDGE DENT—He is the editor of the Jackson Pido, a radical newspaper. I will tell you all about my difficulty with both him and Power, At one of the meetings during the campaign Power, in one of his speeches, drew from his pocket a letter which he said he would read. I suspected that the leiter contained the lying stories of remainan, and I enterpiped Power. Said I, "Mr. Power, do you hold yourself responsible for what is in that letter? Are you willing to be accountable for what it contains I wish to let you know before you read it that you must promise to hold yourself personally responsible." This interruption from me gave rise to an exciting scene. Some of the anditors cried out, "Read it I lead it." Others exclaimed, "Hold him responsible if he does?" Power looked at me for a moment, and then, thrusting the letter back in his pocket, said, "No, I cannot acid myself responsible for its contents." Notwithstanding this, however, Power afterwards had the letter published in the Jackson Phot, under cover of the Executive Committee. It was published without any agnature, "by order of the Republican Executive Committee." As Power and Fisher both knew the tree facts of the case, and were responsible for the publication, I wrote a card, which was put into the Jackson Clarion, in which I denounced both Power and Fisher when he was put into the Jackson clarion, the hold of the time would have the pluck to dhallenge any one. Mr. Fisher would not peach

I don't believe in bravaño of any kind, but this I must say that i always hold myself responsible for anything I say against a person. If I do a wrong I san willing to retract; but if I have merely spozen or written the tatth and am challenged or insuited, I will aght. No man has a right to abuse and mant another without being ready to give sausfaction. Leave Mississippi to avoid a light! Why, I am going back there again to remain till the election is over, and thus know it. They know, too, that it hav de-Leave Mississippi to avoid a light why, I am going back there again to remain fill the election is over, and they know it. They know, too, that if they desired any communication with me my friend, Colonel Barksdate, would attend to it."

This explanation of Jodge Dent pretty fully exhausted the dueling story, and accordingly the conversation was directed to agother point. Your cor-

respondent spoke about the probability of the ratidcation of the fifteenth amendment by Mississippi.
The Conservatives must rapify the fifteenth amendment by Mississippi.

"Why," said the Judge, "nothing can be more ridiculous than the story of some of the radicals that if the conservative ticket is elected the fitteenth amendment wont be ratified. Everybody who understands the matter knows that the radication of the inteenth amendment must be done before the State can be admitted. It is a condition precedent to admission, and therefore must be ratified. It is only one of those stories concocted to draw away the negro vote from us."

The ON WHICH SIDE IS SENATOR WILSON?

State can be admitted. It is a condition precedent to admission, and therefore must be ratified. It is only one of those stories concocted to Graw away the negro vote from us."

The Judge next referred to Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, and asked your correspondent if he knew upon which side the Natick statesman was, your correspondent if he knew upon which side the Natick statesman was, your correspondent said no. The Judge went on to say that he had understood that Wilson arged that the government should take no side in the Mississippi contest; that the people of that Stateshould be left to fight it out unemuarrassed by federal interference. "Notwithstanding this," said the Judge, "I have seen Mr. Alcorn, who is a gentleman of the highest character, repeatedly during the campaign read a letter purporting to have been written by Senator Wilson, in which se (Wilson) declares in emplante terms in lavor of the election of the radical ticket. Now, I have no doubt alcorn believes the letter genume, and it may be; but I km melimed to think it is bogus and palmed off on Alcorn by some unscruptious partisan."

NO AMBRITON TO BE SENATOR—HE DESIRES ONLY TO SERVE THE STATE.

Correspondent—I suppose, Judge, that if you are elected Governor you will be sent here as Senator?

Judge Denk—Well, sir, I have no ambition that way. I take it, however, that you are right. The probabilities are that my electica as Senator. I prefer to remain in private hife, where, in the practice of my profession, I am assured of a lortune for my family. My nomination and election as tovernor are and will be flattering, of course, to my vanity, but, for all that, I have not given up my business prospects to accept that postion through the promptings of ambition. I have been persuaded that, through my election as Governor of Mississippi, I may be the misrument of doing some good for the people of my State; and, if elected, I shall direct all my energies to that end. The citizen, I consider, is always in duty bound to sacrifice private interests f

party."
GRANT AT HEART A CONSERVATIVE.
Your correspondent's talk with Judge Dent embraced many other topics, but none of them exceptione more not yet mentioned are sufficiently interesting to justify a prolongation of this report. The exceptional case related to Judge Dent's men, of the party. consorration. I have been a first first of the President's private fociligs as regards conservation. I may sum up briefly Judge Dent's opinion as follows:—The Judge considers that Grant is in secret a conservative, which he refrains from showing through motives of expediency. The Judge gathers this not from actual expressions of the President but from his own estimate of the President's matural mental beat.

#### THE TREASURY-THE HISTAKE.

We are very much encouraged by the tone and, in some cases, decided opinions of the daily press upon the oft repeated cry of on to specie payments. An evening paper has headed an article, "How Values are Effected by the Decline in Gold," and this article shows plainly that the price of farm produce and gold rise and fall together. This is a very encouraging change. A morning paper, speaking of a project for establishing a new bank, says:-- "Its connection with the Southern States and the foreign exchange market can be used to produce a revoluconnection with the Southern States and the foreign exchange market can be used to produce a revolution in our foreign exchanges which will enurage and the first of the advantage of the Southern States and all American interests, thereby emancipating our money market from the control of the Eank of England and foreign bankers." Now, this is not very clear as a conclusion from any of the promises said down by the writer, nor does he show how the Bank of England and the foreign bankers can control our market. There is but one way by which, they do so at any time, and that is by drawing largely upon us for gold, and this they cannot do unless we are largely indebted to Europe. We would therefore modestly suggest that the satest way for us as a people is to run in debt no more, but strive to pay all we owe before we place ourselves in the power of the Bank of England by attempting to establish a specie par of exchange. Fity such banks could do no good for such a purpose until we become a creditor nation, and then as one gold will flow back upon us we do not need the use of banks. There is no expecient in our case, as a debtor nation, but to pay or postpone the time for paying the debt. We have resorted to the expedient of postponement by the use of our bonded debt. We thus keep down the price of produce and gold. There is no other way. If we were not postponing in this manner exchange world be not less than 150, and possibly 200. In our present condition any attempt short of payment or postponement of our great debt, before attempting to make specie par, would crush down or overthrow and the material interests of our country.

down or overthrow all the material interests of our country.

Suppose power could crush down the debtor and elevate the creditor interest equal to the premum on gold, which would be a uniference taken from the acbitor and added to the creditor interest of twenty-live per cent, what would be the effect at home? For this process would pay no part of our foreign debt, except by bankrupting the merchant that may be indebted abroad. It would not only deduct twenty-live per cent from the value of the products of labor, but it would so affect capital that labor would case to get employment. All trade and inland business would be paralyzed. Your railroads and cannis would have no business. For when you strike at labor or the producing power you shake the foundations of society. Deduct twenty-live per cent from the present price of Western produce and the farmer will cease to raise it. The laborer will cent from the present price of Western produce and the farmer will cease to raise it. The innorer will cease to file it. The innorer will cease to file it. The innorer will cease to file employment, our active, enterprising and intelligent population will be reduced to the condition of the population of Italy. The postpoung of our foreign debt has been going on rapidly. All the foreign bankers and a large number of our importing houses are watching the bond and gold market, and their calculations doily determine at what price each can be exported to Europe at a profit. The consequence is that every steamer takes out a batch of our bonds, which, being valued against, make offis of exchange. That, alternately buying bonds and taen gold, as the prices fluctuate, they so ar influence the market that bonds and gold are-heid at a comparatively steady price. If it were possible to put a stop to the sending of our bonded debt to Europe the effect would be to divance the price of gold and exchange very largely; and, therefore, the course taken by the Secretary of the Treasury has been a subject of marvel with thoughtful men. The Becretary wishes to sell gold, and he is using all the power and inducences he possesses to cry down and express the every gold he is offering for safe. The Secretary washes to buy bonds, and he is crying up the value and trying to enhance the prices of the very bonds he is seeking to purchase. This is a new kind of diamandering, and was never before set

Secretary washes to buy bonds, and he is crying up the value and trying to ennance the prices of the very bonds he is seeking to purchase. Tals is a new kind of fananciering, and was never before set down as evidence of American statesmansing.

If the opposite policy were pursued he would help the farmers and management savors strongly of lunacy or political binoness. We have now so large a dept in Surope that one numbered and fifty milions sent from here in com annually will not pay all the interest and to thus zone forey or fifty milions drawn from here by wealthy absentees, and you have a large annual draft upon our industry for these two non-producing froms. This heavy drain will continue for many years, and will cause exchange and gold to rule high in thus country, without taking into consideration that we should, in the meantune, be paying of some of the bonds if we expect to extinguish our debt at any time.

paying off some of the bonds if we expect to extin-guish our debt at any time.

There is no way to reduce specie to par but by paying our debt to Europe, and therefore no attempt should be made, by legislation or otherwise, to force down the premium on exchange. If the public men of our country with see the law of supply and de-mand as applied to exchange they will cease to dis-cuss the question of the par of specie in a debtor country.

Country.

As soon as this point shall be settled a plan for the consolidating and funding our public dect can be presented that will so clearly utilize it that it will cease to be a burden.

JONATHAN OLDBUCK.

# EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.

On November 1 the emigration officials at Liverpool assued their monthly returns, from which it appears that during the month of October the number of ships, under the act, that sailed from the Mersey was 23 sites, with 944 cabin and 10, 146 steerage passengers, making a total of 11,670; of which number 5,955 were English, 642 Scotch, 1,086 Irish and 3,089 other countries. To the United States there sailed 19 ships, with 946 cabin and 9,633 steerage passengers; of which 5,692 were English, 642 Scotch and 1,938 irish, and 2,199 other countries. To Canada there were 4 ships, with 188 cabin and 1,093 steerage; of whom 8cl were English and 379 foreigners—there being no Scotch or Irish. The number of "short slips" were:—To Canada, one ship, with 49 passengers; to Canada, one ship, with 49 passengers; to Canada, one ship, with 49 passengers; to Victoria, three ships, with 161 passengers; to New Zealand, two ships with four passengers; and to Africa, three ships, with 62 passengers—making a total of 11,670 passengers under the act, or a grand total of 15,693, an increase as compared with the corresponding month of last very of passengers under the act, and 1,413 not under the act, or a grand total of 13,083, an increase as compared with the corresponding month of last year of 2,721 passengers. The number of Irish emigrants leaving Liverpool for the United States, British North America and Australia is remarkably small, compared with the exodus of former years. This is accounted for by the last that the Irish emigrants now leave Ireland direct for the United States and Cauda, instead of going through Liverpool—the facilities provided by the various meansing companies as the Irish ports comp susteined to prevent the necessity of making the Channel passage to Liverpool.

# CITY POLITICS.

The Changes in the Police and Civil Justice Conflict-The Field of Contention-The Candidates and Their Chances.

The principal excitement of the past week has been over the candidacy for Police and Civil Justices Some changes have been made in the slate as pre viously contemplated, and, of course, these changes throwing some back and almost out of the race while the prospects of others not much originally thought of have loomed up and are now in the fore-ground. The Tammany leaders, with a certain desire to have good men elected to the important offices of Police and Civil Justices, are giving just encouragement to all such candidates as to keep them to the fight, leaving the result, to a great extent, to the political influence and popu-larity of each in their several districts. The fight owes much of its vigor and uncertainty to the com-plications and bargains entered into by the leading politicians of the various districts with regard to the election of Senators and Assembly. The pledges there entered into have all along given rise to great disturbance in the party, and notwithstanding that the great desideratum of the Tammany chiefs is harmony, if possible to effect it, there are so many diverse interests at work that it is impossible to effect this. Seeing this, and rather pleased to let the subordinates fight it out on their own line, Tammany seems to take no further interest in the contest than to exercise a prerogative that none but men of character, standing and some claim to capability shall be the nominees presented by the various nominating conventions. This sine qual nonguaranteed, the fight remains solely between the

There is very little change to be noted from our last week's report of the status of parties, with the exception of one prominent case, wherein the then to take a back seat. In the vacancies occarring where the present incumbents are certain of re-election of course there is no difficulty, and the present justices-among them Justices Dowling, Hogan and Shandley—are restated, Justices Dodge, Ledwith, Mansfield, Connolly and Kelly giving place, it is to be hoped, to abler if not more honest men.

The police justices to be retained, and as enumer ated above, have not only secured their renomination by strict fidelity to the principles of the party, but are assured of the suffrages of the people on which they have at all times discharged the very delicate and onerous duties of their offices. Their

delicate and onerous duties of their offices. Their certain renomination by Tammany is an earnest that they will be triamplantly re-lected; for their record is good and in every respect they are unexception able to the electors at large.

Among the probable outgoing police justice s—at all events those that will not receive a Tammany renomination, and who, of course, have not a ghost of a chance of re-election should they determine to run on the sump—are justices Dodge, Ledwith, Mansfield, Kelly and Connolly. In justice to the latter it must be raid that in the matter of holding on to the police justiceship he has been more shined against than similing. In these articles it was stated soon after the Big Judge's election to the Registraship that he was prepared to resign his police justice position, but that Tammany preferred he should not on and not throw the onus and all the trouble

than siming. In these articles it was stated soon after the sig Judge's election to the Registraship that he was prepared to resign his police justice position, out that Tammany preferred he should nold on and not throw the onus and all the trouble of an appointment, with a fearful heat of applicant in the field, upon the shoulders of the Governor—or, rather upon the shoulders of the Governor—or, rather upon the shoulders of refer Bismarch. Sweeny—and Mike was advised to stick, and he has been sticking ever since, but ready 2t any moment, like Miss Tackaberry, in the scance cabinet, to throw oir his fastenings and leave the office to his successor whenever "Ben" telegraphed who that successor was. In this connection, however, the principal trouble was that the Big Judge, should he abdicate, must name his successor. Now, the best friends of Mr. Connolly did not and could not see it in the same light. They had done so much for him in the past, independent of all adverse therest and pressure, and they thought when they had raised him to the pinnacle of his ambition, notwithstanding a partisan deload for the Shritevalty, that he should take no hasd or part in depriving the constituents of his district of an unprejudiced expression of their preferences as to his successor on the bench.

In the Seventh district (the Big Judge's), comprising the Kinetcenth and Twenty-second wards, there is a general fight over the succession, and it is hard to say whether the Big Judge himself does not hasker after a new term. Outwardly his contention would seem to show that Henry Murray, from the Twenty-second wards, there hand, he is opposed by the statiworth and ever-fating Twenty-second wards, the is a general fight over the succession, and it is hard to say whether the Big Judge himself does not hap-teen all the field between them for their individual fight. At Join S. Masterson, a tower of trength in binness, it is supposed that one of them must get it. This, however, is not so sure.

Mr. John Kavanarn (Cabalam Kavanarn), inde-

named canadates could pretty surely upon the Tammany nomination—that is, it is supposed that one of them must get it. This, however, is not so sure.

Mr. John Kavanagn (Captain Kavanagn), independent of all parties, is the most popular man is the district, and the one, outside of rings and cliques, that is most desified for the vacancy. Tammany itself, in fact—almost sick of the contention setween Connoily the big and Terence the Mighty and Masterson and his brethren—would be glad to give the joily and impressive and judicial-looking captain the nomination, if it could with proper political decorum shirk the former. Mr. Kavanagh will certainly go to the polls, and assuredly secure an honest canvass of the votes.

Mr. James E. Coulier is also a candidate. He was formerly an active republican, and as such is secure

Mr. James E. Counter is also a candidate. He was formerly an active republican, and as such is secure of the votes of all the voters of the district of that particular stamp. Latterly he had taken no active part in politics per se, but has thrown all his influence, from time to time, with the conservative men of the district, with whom "Principles, not men," was the railying cry. If stump candidates could be railying cry. If stump candidates could be realisting to the carry the district. district, with whom "Principles, not men," was the raliying cry. If stump candidates could or would be permitted to carry the district by an honest vote Captain Kavanagh or Mr. Coulter could do it, either running alone or against the opposing Tammany nomines. Against each other with a Tammany candidate in the field the fight would be worse than useless. The interest of both combined would undoubtedly defeat Tammany. The district is greatly exercised over the contest and auxhous; awaits the making up of the Tammany state before taking decided action.

In Judge bodge's (Third) ustrict, composed of the Eigath, Minth and ritteenth wards, the present incumbent, hodge, who up to a late date it was supposed would have readined his seat, will have to walk the plank, however unpleasant it may be to him. As much was intimated in previous articles in the Herald, and which could have been more explicit on the matter, but that the fact was "dodged" a little, and only enough thrown out in justice to the Justice so that he might strengthen the position as best be courd.

Senator Norton has proved himself all-popular in the district and consequents all novertil with the

could.

cor Norton has proved himself all-popular in the

on the matter, but that the fact was "dodged" a little, and only enough thrown out in justice to the Justice so that he might strengthen the position as best be courd.

Senator Norton has proved himself all-popular in the district, and consequently all-powerin with the Tammany magnates, and it is therefore through his influence that Air. John Cox, a very active politicisa and a most initiatin adherent to party and principles, as proven in the late election generally, and in Benatol Norton's success specially, to which he was very lastifumental, has now been put in the van in the place, that bedge erst held, or supposed he held. It is said that senator Norton not only sorves a friend by his powerful intervention in this matter, but, which is as equally gratifying at times, strikes a fee in Justice Dodge, against whom the Senator canges he was, if not an open, a secret fee, in the late Senatorial contest in that district.

In the Sixth district the present incumbent, Kelly, will go overboard, his nominated successor, according to the Tammany slate, being Mr. Butler H. Bixby.

In the Eighth district, comprising the Sixteenth and Twentieta wards, there is a strong contest going on. Ledwith, the present incumbent, while believed and Twentieta wards, there is a strong contest going on. Ledwith, the present incumbent, while believed and Twentieta wards, there is a strong contest going on. Ledwith, the present incumbent, while believed and twentieta wards, there is a strong contest going on. Ledwith, the present incumbent, while believed and twentieta wards, there is a strong contest going on. Ledwith, the present incumbent, while believed and twentieta wards, there is a strong contest going on. Ledwith, the present incumbent, unit be thrown overboard to make place for Mr. John Mcquade. Tammany has as yet made no selection, out the race seems in favor of the Capitan between the adherents and supporters of the two principal candidates. Mcquade may calculate upon the Tammany nomination, but one thing is certain, that if

Koch and Mr. W. H. Tracy. Mr. Koch ar. Joseph the coming man.
In the Seventh district, Judge Stammler retiring, the race is be-ween Mr. Mathew Daly and Mr. J. D. Reymert. Mr. Daly, from present appearances, is far ahead.

In the Eighth district the race in long between Mr. Thomas W. Pottman and Mr. W. J. Kane, to succeed the present incumpent, Bull. Mr. Kane is evidently the coming man.

In the Ninta (new district) Mr. Josiah Porter will receive the Tammany nomination and of course be elected.